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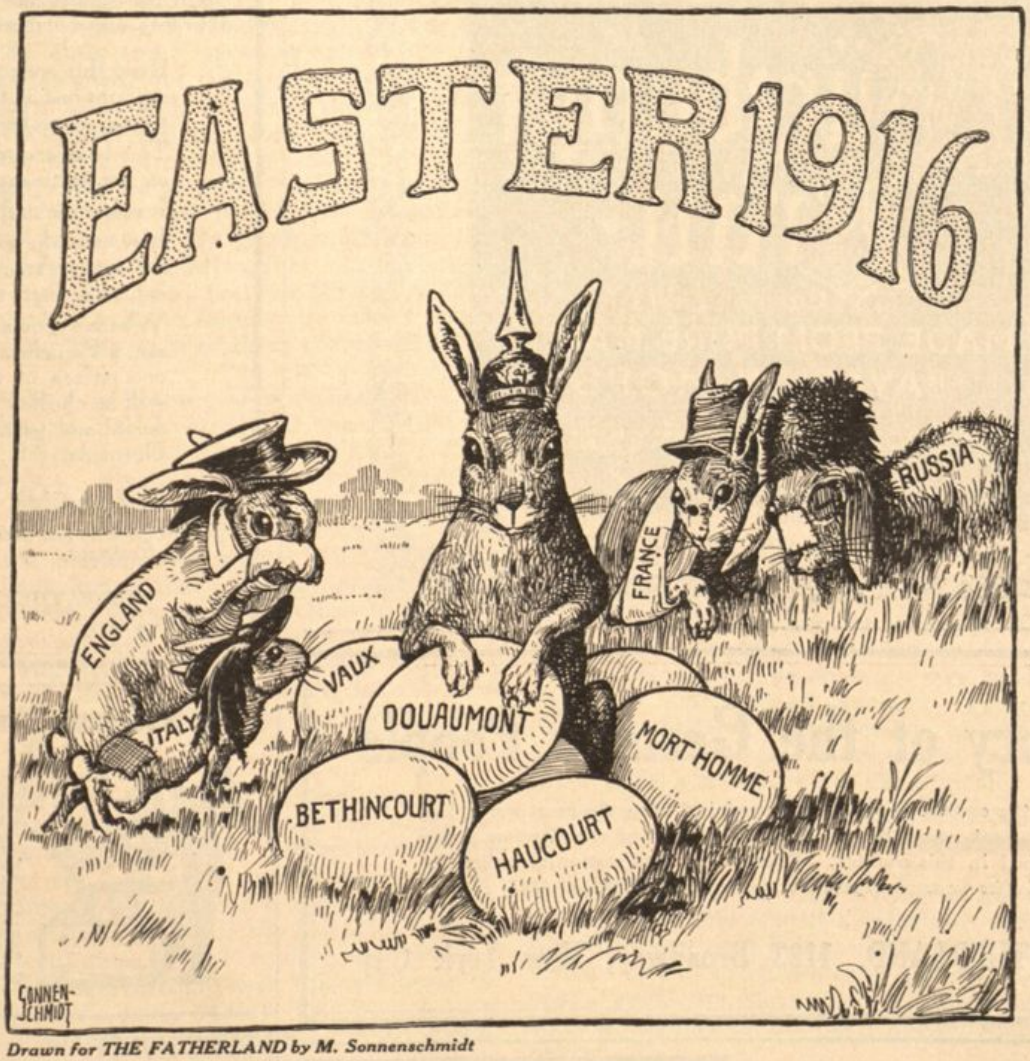

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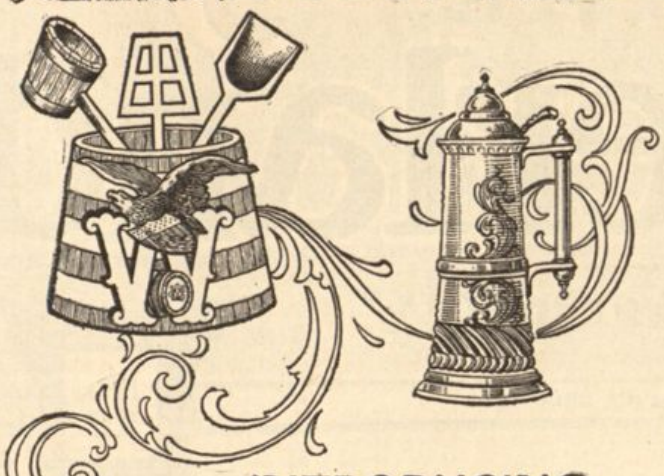
GERMANY'S EASTER EGGS

LET US HAVE PEACE



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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY for GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

ENTERED AT THE P.O. NEW YORK N.Y., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

VOLUME IV NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1916 NUMBER 12

LET US HAVE PEACE

THE stage is set for a war with Germany. Wilson's speech before Congress confirms our worst suspicions. We are convinced that Woodrow Wilson acts in accordance with the secret understanding existing between himself and Great Britain. His ultimatum to Germany has saved the tottering Asquith Cabinet. England is delaying conscription. She has found another henchman to fight her battles. She has fought to the last Belgian; to the last Montenegran; to the last Servian. Russia, Italy and France are exhausted. She is now prepared to spend for the conquest of Germany the last American dollar and the life of the last American soldier. Woodrow Wilson wants war. He is determined to have war at any price, no matter what concessions Germany may be prepared to offer. It is for this reason that he has sanctioned the unspeakable violation of the sanctity of the German Embassy, deliberately timed for its dramatic effect. It is for this reason that he has summoned the two Houses of Congress in such unseemly haste, because he knows that if public opinion has time to crystallize there will be no war.

Woodrow Wilson is nothing if not theatrical. He prides himself upon his knowledge of the psychology of the crowd. He can teach a turn or two in stage management to Belasco. No matter what answer Germany may give, the President, we are creditably informed, intends to break off relations with Germany melodramatically on the anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Wilson knows that a rupture of diplomatic relations means war. But, as he has said to Senator Stone and Representative Flood, war with Germany would not be "ungrateful." He has chosen May 7th, the anniversary of the *Lusitania* disaster, for the step he contemplates, because it will supply him with a dramatic gesture.

THE President hopes to regain in this manner the favor of those who have condemned his policy toward Germany as too weak-kneed. He believes that a severance of relations, coming at such a time, will appeal to the sentiments of the people, especially as the munitions press wilfully belittles the dreadful significance of this fateful step. The President is convinced that he will be able to overcome even the resistance of the Bryan wing of his party against war by pointing out that he has given Germany one year—the full measure provided in our various arbitration treaties with other powers—to atone for the *Lusitania*.

The President conceals the fact that his obstinate refusal to warn American citizens from off belligerent vessels in accordance with the principles established by himself in Mexico, makes him the real author of the appalling tragedy in the Irish Channel. He also conceals the fact that the trickery of the Administration in connection with the issue of armed merchantmen alone defeated a settlement of the *Lusitania* controversy.

WAR would be welcome to Wilson. He could pose as the President of "humanity" and the savior of Anglo-Saxon "civilization." The date set for the war is only a few weeks before the gathering of national conventions. The American people, he argues, will not swap horses while crossing a stream. Now can there be any doubt that the Money Trust will indorse his candidacy, if he rushes to the aid of Great Britain? If the United States enters the war, the financial agents of Great Britain will unload the staggering debt of the Allies upon the broad shoulders of the American people.

War with Germany would paralyze the German and the Irish-American vote. In fact, it would insure for the next century the absolute domination of the Anglo-Saxon element in the United States. So at least runs the argument of the war mongers. War would take the wind out of Roosevelt's sails. War would defeat even Hughes. It would obliterate Mexico. It would also save the President from several very embarrassing personal questions.

It is true that the country, outside of the munitions centers, is fiercely opposed to war. Michigan, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois have clearly expressed themselves not only for peace, but for an embargo on arms. Wherever the voters have been able to express themselves in primaries, the war fiends have been snowed under. It is always a small organized and Morganized minority that precipitates a country into war.

NOW is the time for us to speak out. After war is declared, it will be too late. We may not be able to break the President's headstrong determination, but the blood-guilt will be upon our own heads if we do not object in unmistakable accents. Protests, petitions, telegrams, letters, mass meetings, parades are the only weapons available to the friends of peace. Let us exhaust these possibilities to the utmost.

Let us enunciate our message so clearly that even Woodrow Wilson, surrounded by evil or incompetent advisors, in the isolation of the White House, cannot blind his eyes to the handwriting on the wall. Perhaps in his heart there is still a voice that tells him that the United States must bring, not a sword, but peace to the world. Let us catch the echo of that voice. Let us repeat it until the clarion call of Christ shall drown the sinister whisper of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice in the White House.

If the man in the White House remains deaf and blind, Congress has ears and eyes. Congress will hear and see. Congress may not be able to prevent a rupture of diplomatic relations, but Congress will resent being forced into war. Congress can repudiate the President, but it will not do so until he is repudiated first by the people. Let us stand by the country *and* by the President, if we can, but if the President errs, let us stand, not by him, but by the country. Let us have peace.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED

An Attempt to Force President Wilson Into Europe's War Against His Will. "Hands Off the President"

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM and Frederic R. Coudert, those two indefatigable "organizers" of pro-Ally sentiment, have gained little encouragement from their latest organization, the Committee of Five Hundred.

The Committee of Five Hundred—how singular the name. Two thousand three hundred years ago, four hundred men banded themselves together to betray their country and overthrow the Republic. Thus history repeats itself.

Five hundred men, conspicuous amongst them men of English birth and French extraction, secretly sign a document, which is published simultaneously in London, Paris, Rome, Petrograd, Tokio and Yokohama.

These five hundred men tell the English, French, Russians and Japanese that they represent and speak for the American people; that their sympathies are with the Allies; that they approve the program of the Allies in attempting to starve the German peoples, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare; that they approve of the atrocities of Russian Cossacks in East Prussia; that they approve of the coercion and ruin of Greece and Portugal.

These five hundred men say that they approve of the introduction into Europe of Senegal negroes, Hindoos, Maori savages and Japanese, for the purpose of destroying a white race.

And these five hundred men tell the barbarians of Europe, Asia and Africa, that they represent and speak for 100,000,000 people.

These Five Hundred are the defamers of their country.

They are seeking to practice a deception upon the world.

They are violators of the President's neutrality injunction, which he laid upon the American people in the following words:

"I venture, my fellow-countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides.

"The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another. My thought is of America."

These Five Hundred, at a moment of delicate international negotiations, take this step in addressing "The People of the Allied Nations," for the deliberate purpose of embarrassing the President, and in a sinister and traitorous attempt to force the President into Europe's war against his will.

What these five hundred men profess to think, they wish to impose ruthlessly upon one hundred millions of Americans. They are determined to impose their will upon President Wilson, and force this country into Europe's war on England's side.

This is treason.

The Overthrow of the Democracy: The Five Hundred

A plot similar in its purpose was successful two thousand three hundred years ago. I quote George Grote, from his "History of Greece":

"The people of Athens, ignorant of the strength of the conspirators, and surprised to find in the number many of whom they least suspected, were restrained by inactive timidity, or fluctuated in doubtful suspense. The cabal alone acted with union and vigor; and difficult as it seemed to subvert the Athenian democracy, which had subsisted a hundred years with unexampled glory, yet this design was undertaken and accomplished. *A body of Four Hundred was constituted,* who were to carry on the government with unlimited powers, according to their own discretion. It immensely augmented the means of intimidation possessed by the Four Hundred at home, by exaggerating the impression of their supposed strength. Thus perished, or seemed to perish, the democracy of Athens, after an uninterrupted existence of nearly one hundred years since the revolution. So incredible did it appear that the numerous intelligent and constitutional citizens of Athens should suffer their liberties to be overthrown by a band of four hundred conspirators, while the great mass of them not only loved their democracy, but had arms in their hands to defend it, Grecian history shows that the political enemies, against whom the Athenian people were protected by their democratical institutions, were not fictitious but dangerously real. *It reveals the continued existence of powerful anti-popular combinations, ready to come together for treasonable purposes when the moment appears safe and tempting.*"

To us it may appear as incredible that a small group of agitators and conspirators should band together and try to hurl this country into war. Yet the experience of the last year and one-half should have convinced the most incredulous that we have among us men who love other countries better than their own. Did not a man of the eminence of Joseph H. Choate, at the recent Pilgrims' dinner, publicly propose and drink this toast: "A deep and loyal toast to King George of England?" To some of these men the fate of England is far dearer than that of their own country. So deeply tragic is this feeling in their bosoms that some of these men have already died of broken hearts.

Most active of all the agitators on behalf of England is George Haven Putnam, who was born in that country. I have followed his activities closely, and I have come to entertain a feeling of profound pity for this man. Because I am convinced he has gone mad in despair over the realization of the defeat of the country of his birth.

A brief review of Putnam's acts should convince the most skeptical. We see him, in 1911, as one of the organizers of the movement for an arbitration treaty between this country and England. This was Carnegie's professed Peace Society. The insincerity of its purpose was made manifest last year when a movement was begun in the society to impose an embargo on arms. Putnam hastily formed a committee and protested against any interruption to the shipment of arms, since that might interfere with England's warfare.

Putnam's Mad Campaign

In December, 1914, Putnam and some associates met in the Hotel Belmont to form the National Security League, at which gathering, Putnam said: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war, and her enemies wish to invade Canada. You can see all the towns along the Hudson River in ruins. A military authority in Berlin recently said that when Germany had obtained a coaling station on the American coast, there would be no difficulty in smashing the American coast cities and crushing the Republic."

Putnam then formed the American Rights Committee, of which he is president. He has organized a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to agitate for war against Germany, on England's side. At this meeting he said: "The massacre of a million of Armenians was ordered by Berlin."

Whenever there has come up a crucial situation in our international relations, Putnam was not content that the President or Congress should handle it. He must interfere with violent public protests for war, addressed to the President. There have been a dozen of such proclamations sent to Mr. Wilson by the American Rights Committee.

So persistently did Putnam address members of Congress on this subject that several of them took occasion to repudiate his suggestions indignantly.

These statements of Putnam's about the Germans destroying the towns along the Hudson River, and ordering the massacre of a million Armenians, are the emanations of an unbalanced mind. They are fictions created on the spur of the moment by Putnam for the purpose of inflaming sentiment—and a paranoiac believes his imaginings to be true.

Step by step in Putnam's agitations, he is accompanied by Frederic R. Coudert, but then Coudert is half a Frenchman, and counsel for the British and French Governments. He, at least, is earning a fee. Coudert is not insane.

We now see Putnam and Coudert amongst the Five Hundred, the men who, in publishing their sentiments and sympathies with the Allies in London, Paris, Rome, Petrograd, Tokio and Yokohama, wish to convince the Allies that America is on their side, that

the unhappy dupes of England may still continue fighting England's war.

Who are the associates of Putnam and Coudert on the Committee of Five Hundred? We see there Herbert Langford Warren, born in Manchester, England; Josiah Royce, of Oxford University; Ralph A. Cram, fellow of the North British Academy of Art; William Roscoe Thayer, Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy; Herbert Adams, the pupil of Mercié at Paris; J. Mark Baldwin, of Oxford and Glasgow; Chevaliers of the French Legion of Honor, such as Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor and H. E. Krehbiel. We see Wall Street bankers, such as Frederic H. Prince, of Boston, whose son is fighting with the English in Flanders; A. B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, head of a munitions concern that is making and will make millions out of the war.

Men of Feeble Wits

Among these Five Hundred are many superannuated college professors, some of them more than eighty years old, half blind, with feeble intellects, who were persuaded upon this act of disloyalty to their race and country. It is such men as these that are imposed upon by the silly British propaganda, by the food for infantile intellects that is fed out to them, such as that German Zeppelins kill only babies; that the Kaiser has lost his voice; that he wears a silver palate; that the Russians in defeat are victors; that Maoris, Japanese, Hindoos and Senegal negroes, fighting the battles of their white masters in Europe, represent liberty and civilization.

Led by madmen, these men of English sympathies and education, men of feeble wits, men who profit by war—it is such as these that comprise the Committee of Five Hundred. It is men such as these that violated the neutrality injunction of President Wilson, and in an effort to bolster up the cause of England, published their "Address to the People of the Allied Nations" to inform them that they had the sympathy of American people.

"Our judgment supports your cause, and our sympathies and hopes are with you in this struggle."

Is this true? Do the American people sympathize with the Russian Hun, the brutal Cossack, whose lash is laid on the backs of the Russian people? Do they sympathize with Japanese, coated with the thin veneer of civilization? Do they sympathize with the Servians, these assassins of their own leaders? Do they sympathize with Italians, who did not hesitate to betray their allies? Do they sympathize with the French, who brought into Europe to destroy a white race, Senegal negroes and Algerians? Do they sympathize with Englishmen, who sent into Flanders Hindoos and Maoris for the purpose of crushing the Germanic peoples? Do they sympathize with a coalition of decadent races, which combine for the avowed purpose of starving into submission a brave people fighting for right, justice, civilization and their human kind?

There are in the United States thirty millions of people of German blood. Has one amongst these come forward and agitated on behalf of the entrance of this country into Europe's war on Germany's side? These people have been mindful of the President's injunction. They have kept peace and silence.

The attitude of these people of German blood is a telling example, a lesson in patriotism to be learned by the English and pro-English agitators among us, such as the Committee of Five Hundred, the American Rights Committee and the other mischievous and traitorous organizations, representing a small, noisy group of partisans, led by madmen.

With the organization of the Committee of Five Hundred, the agitation of Putnam and Coudert has reached its anti-climax. This "Address to the People of the Allied Nations," published in Petrograd and Tokio, has left a bad taste in the mouths of our people. Even Ochs, in the New York *Times*, publishes this "Address" in shame-faced fashion, on an inside page of his newspaper. The English partisans realize that at last their propaganda has gone too far. The reaction has set in. One step further along such lines, and the slow, slumbering wrath of the American people will be awakened against these disloyal citizens who are trying to inflame them into a war against the country's will.

ENGLISH PLUTOCRACY VS. FREE AMERICANISM

(We print Mr. Kennedy's open letter because it is interesting. We also print Mr. Schrader's reply. A federation of the three great Germanic nations, Germany, Great Britain and the United States, is an ideal that has been espoused eloquently by Professor John W. Burgess. It is an ideal that is worth contending for. But we cannot indorse a combination of two of the Powers against the third. Perhaps, as Mr. Kennedy suggests, a great Germanic Federation may have been the dream of Cecil Rhodes. At the present time it seems further from realization than ever, because the criminal folly of English statesmen has substituted for this dream of brotherhood the red flag of fratricide.)

An Open Letter

To the Editor of THE FATHERLAND:

An anonymous donor has sent me an excerpt from THE FATHERLAND of March 22, 1916, entitled "The Great Conspiracy Exposed." In it you charge certain Americans with secretly plotting with certain Britishers to bring about the "absorption of the United States by Great Britain." You imply also that what they are doing they do because of the "corruption of Cecil Rhodes' gold in their systems."

You refer to my book "The Pan-Angles" and give it a place among the first branches of your poisonous upas tree of treason. Your contributor, eager to make violent charges, could not have been expected to read "The Pan-Angles" with care nor with an unprejudiced desire to understand its thesis. Let me summarize for him.

The civilization of Western Europe—and this includes America—presents, in contrast with the other civilizations of the earth, a very real homogeneity. In the great conflicts of the future, the nations of this civilization must stand together or they and it will be obliterated. I do not wish it to be obliterated. I wish my nation to strengthen itself by effectively joining forces with other nations of this Western European civilization, first of all—because their language, ideals and habits of Government most closely resemble ours—with the six Britannic nations. A patriotic and far-seeing German, whose vision reached beyond the dreams of temporary glories and profits to the great future when this civilization is to be tested as to its right to survive, would have wished his nation to ally itself with such an association. He would have seen that his country will inevitably need the assistance of the Pan-Angles as the Pan-Angles, when that day comes, will inevitably need the assistance of his. (See pages 154-156.) That Germany did not see this and that by the short-sighted policy of the present war it has weakened itself and the whole civilization, are matters for the gravest concern and may be the undoing of us all.

English-Speaking Reunion

The passage you give as from Rhodes' 1877 will is not in my book. You, of course, did not mean to imply that it was. Your second quotation (barring what are doubtless slips in proof-reading) is to be found on page 190 of my book. Possibly the idea that "the peace of the world" might be "secured for all eternity" so horrified your contributor that he did not read to the bottom of the page. It is as well that he did not, for the facts that Rhodes in 1891 was ready to consent "to the absorption of the British Empire in the American Union" and that he felt the importance of English-speaking reunion so great "as to justify even the sacrifice of the monarchial features and isolated existence of the British Empire" are difficult to twist into cause for alarm. But your contributor has a mania for brevity. Otherwise he would, in the interests of the spirit of truth, have completed his quotation from the 1899 will of Rhodes and written the "etc." in full, thus, "but without I hope withdrawing them (American Rhodes scholars) or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth." He might even, had space been available, have mentioned the fifteen scholarships for students of German birth, totalling a sum of over $18,000 annually—appointment you will remember lay with the Ger-

man Emperor—and he might have mentioned Rhodes' reason for establishing them, which was that "a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States of America will secure the peace of the world and educational relations from the strongest ties." But that, of course, brings up again the question of peace as an ideal.

The Pan-Angle Federation

Your third quotation, the one from pages 202 and 203 of "The Pan-Angles" is (barring mistakes this time less negligible) correct. The whole purpose of the book is to advocate the federation of the seven English-speaking, self-governing white nations. Of what federation means you cannot be ignorant. If you are, read "The Pan-Angles." It does not mean the "delivering" of one country into the hands of another country. From necessity our thirteen original states, among which were New York and Massachusetts, federated. In so doing no one of them became an "integral part" of another, but each became an integral part of a new whole, the United States of America. In like manner in the Pan-Angle federation neither Great Britain nor the United States will be absorbed in the other. This Rhodes, who was a student of the American Constitution, should have known.

The men of Massachusetts and New York who, in 1783, advocated federation were not traitors, nor yet unpatriotic, nor, as the events have proved, unwise. For the score and more Americans besides myself whom you expose as conspirators, I need not speak. Most of them I have, unfortunately, never met and I could presume to state the views of none. I can, however, conceive that some of them are moved by a lofty and purposeful patriotism.

You talk much of the influence of "funds." Of course, you expect no answer to that charge. If I should claim that THE FATHERLAND had been bribed from "Rhodes' Millions" to give publicity to this whole matter, I could not prove it. Could you disprove it? But are your readers to infer from your article that THE FATHERLAND does not understand how men or associations of men or newspapers can believe and act according to principles that have no financial backing? If they do so infer, they do you, I am sure, an injustice. (Signed) SINCLAIR KENNEDY.

1080 Beacon Street,
Brookline, Mass.
April 5, 1916.

A REPLY TO MR. SINCLAIR KENNEDY

THE article to which Mr. Kennedy takes exception did not primarily concern itself with the public will of Cecil Rhodes, but with his secret will of 1877, and to read correctly the ultimate purpose of the maker of the will of 1891 it becomes essential to read it by the light shed upon it by the will of 1877. In my article only an excerpt was printed, but for a better understanding the Rhodes secret will is here printed in full:

> "To and for the establishment, promotion and development of a SECRET SOCIETY, the true aim of which and object whereof shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and of colonization of British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, the Islands of Cyprus and Candia; the whole of South America and the Islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, THE ULTIMATE RECOVERY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE; the inauguration of a system of Colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament, which may tend to weld together the disjoined members of the Empire, and finally the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter render wars impossible and promote the best interests of humanity."

These provisions are explicit. Under the will a sum was set aside as a trust fund for carrying into effect the announced design of "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

Seducing American Scholars

Years after, following a conference with the German Emperor in regard to the great railway line that was to bisect the African continent, Rhodes in a state of impulsive enthusiasm at the reception of his plan by the Kaiser, made provision for some Rhodes scholarships for the benefit of German students. He also, as Mr. Kennedy says, added the words quoted by him from Rhodes' American scholarship provisions.

But these are immaterial facts in their bearing on the vital issue with whose public advocacy by men under suspicion of being paid from the secret propaganda fund in our own country we are profoundly concerned, the Tory preachers of the doctrine of "one people, one government, one Capital"—a capital either at Ottawa, London—or alternating in sessions—five years in Washington and five in London. These facts do not lull the suspicion that Rhodes' nominally liberal concessions covered far-reaching plans which could not well be openly avowed. No Englishman ever wavered in his reliance on one article of faith, confidently repeated times innumerable, "Let Germany build warships and acquire colonies. England will take them whenever she chooses." In that conviction Rhodes threw the sop of a few scholarships to Germany as a compliment to the Emperor and entered into a working agreement with him to extend his African railway scheme.

The mischief implanted in the Rhodes American scholarship scheme was clearly set forth in the *Saturday Evening Post* of July 13, 1912, wherein the writer says:

> "Twenty years hence and forever afterward there will be between two and three thousand men (Rhodes graduates) in the prime of life scattered over the English-speaking world, each of whom will have had impressed upon his mind at the most susceptible period the dreams of A UNION OF OUR PEOPLE."

Scheme of Anglo-American Plutocracy

Mr. Kennedy's book was brought into the question as a mere side issue. Perhaps unconsciously he confounds his own ideals with those of Cecil Rhodes and asks us to accept his interpretation of the latter's secret purpose. He speaks of "the federation of the seven English-speaking, self-governing white nations. . . . It does not mean the 'delivering' of one country into the hands of another country." Now, call it by the milder term of "reunion" or "reclaiming," the result is the same. We have the interpretation of Whitelaw Reid, of Andrew Carnegie, of Lord Haldane and others, some openly, some surreptitiously, and we must accept as conclusive that evidence which substantiates the avowed purpose of Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Carnegie has gone into print, as I have shown, with his solemn prediction of "the British-American Union." In the *North American Review* for June, 1893, he already outlined the process by advocating the subordination of our fiscal policy to that of England's. Hear him:

> "I do not shut my eyes to the fact that reunion, bringing free entrance of British products, would cause serious disturbance to many manufacturing interests near the Atlantic Coast which have been built up under the protective tariff system. Judging from my knowledge of the American manufacturers, THERE ARE FEW WHO WOULD NOT GLADLY MAKE THE NECESSARY PECUNIARY SACRIFICES TO BRING ABOUT A REUNION OF THE OLD HOME AND NEW."

In a like manner Mr. Carnegie spoke at Dundee in 1890, and in the *North American Review* he explicitly stated: "National patriotism or pride cannot prove a serious obstacle in the way of reunion. . . . The new nation would dominate the world."

Backed by the Tories

Mr. Kennedy says it does not mean delivering us over to England, but the Rhodes will distinctly specifies "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire." Joseph H. Choate publicly proposes "a good old loyal toast to the President and the King," and Ambassador Page makes our ears ring with the future destiny of "the Anglo-Saxon race" and "God-led Englishmen," while his predecessor, Mr. Reid, on July 17, 1902, declared in a speech: "The time does visibly draw near when solidarity of race—IF NOT OF GOVERNMENT—is to prevail." What is the ulterior purpose of Mr. Carnegie's subscription of the enormous sum of $10,000,000 as "a peace fund," yielding $500,000 annually? To what does it point in the case of a man holding Mr. Carnegie's opinions?

I believe that the difference between Mr. Kennedy's interpretation

and that of the evidence of Mr. Rhodes' avowed purpose is material. Mr. Rhodes' American disciples whose statements were quoted by me—Whitelaw Reid, Lord Haldane, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, and others, such as Prof. Usher, Prof. Wm. C. Eliot and Ambassador Page in London assuredly have not spoken in the altruistic spirit of Mr. Rhodes "to establish a good understanding between Germany, England and the United States."

Mr. Kennedy admits that he is a Pan-Angle, and Pan Anglicism cannot possibly embrace Germany in face of the violent attitude of our Tory element. What he understands by civilization is what Thomas Jefferson described as the "bastard liberty" of England, and he declares "this civilization must stand together or be obliterated. I do not wish it to be obliterated."

Unfortunately for Mr. Kennedy's argument, the attempt at obliteration did not emanate from Germany, but from the boasted civilization which is restricted to Russia, to England and France with their hordes of Indian Gurkhas, Zulus, Senegalese, Maoris and Cossacks. The public utterances of our Tories have made it but too plain that the attempt to establish bonds of friendship was accepted as a jest.

The Plot to Impose English "Liberty" on Free Men

Does Mr. Kennedy or any sane man suppose that Mr. Rhodes, so close in his relations with the aristocracy of Great Britain and the throne, seriously intended to depose the royal family and merge the United States and Great Britain into a republic? Such an assumption would land a man in a madhouse.

If Parliament was to convene five years in Washington and five in London, as proposed by Mr. Rhodes, in what political relationship would we be represented in this scheme—AS A REPUBLICAN APPENDAGE TO THE BRITISH MONARCHY WITH NO OBLIGATIONS TO THE CROWN, OR AS A PROVINCE OF GREAT BRITAIN? From any angle that I am able to approach the problem I see nothing but political chaos or national self-obliteration. At best it leaves no alternative except the abolition of the British Crown and the uprooting of the whole system of British aristocracy, or else to abolish the independence of the United States and reduce them to their original state of vassalage to England. In the eyes of Mr. Kennedy and in the eyes of other American writers and speakers, this may be the sublimation of American patriotism. But it will astonish him how unpopular this project is outside of New England and New York City. He forgets that this independence was dearly bought from England not by Englishmen alone, but by Germans, Dutch, Irish and Swedes. He overlooks the important fact that the present-day population of the United States is made up of a mixed race only 30 per cent. of which is of English blood while 70 per cent, is made up of those who refuse to recognize in England the champion of liberty—their liberty, and who will fight to the last ditch against the proposal to merge them with Great Britain under whatever name the attempt may be made. To 70,000,000 American people England is not "the mother country," and if the agitation which the secret trust fund of Rhodes and the $10,000,000 peace fund of Carnegie are fostering is not high treason to this government, Rhodes and Carnegie have spent their money in vain.

FREDERIC FRANKLIN SCHRADER.

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(*These books can be procured through* THE FATHERLAND)

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* * * *

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* * * *

THE war has stimulated throughout the United States a reading of history. In particular there has been a very definite demand for a thorough history of Germany. Such a want has now been adequately supplied by the publication of "The History of the German People," in two volumes. These works are the first finished volumes of a superb series of international history now in the course of preparation. Prof. William R. Shepherd prefaces the "History of the German People" with a notable introduction. His introduction is a masterpiece of eloquent and scientific historical writing. The History starts with the earliest authentic annals of the German people and comes down through the centuries to the present time. (*Price, Vellum cloth (blue),* $2.25; *Three-Quarter Morocco (blue),* $6 *per volume; Full Morocco (blue),* $10 *per volume.*)

THE second edition of "The Great Conspiracy," by Alexander Grau-Wandmayer and Faust C. De Walsh proves why the first large edition was so popular. In this tremendous revelation of the inner secrets of the Russian State and Church we glimpse the sinister power of the Russian police and the Orthodox Russian Church not only throughout Europe but also in this country. Americans will be amazed to discover the extent of Russian influence in Washington. This article is absolutely necessary for an understanding of the ceaseless conflict between the Slav and free Europe. (*Price* 10 *cents for four copies, postpaid.*)

* * * *

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* * * *

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, unlike the present tango-driven mayor of New York City, is one of the greatest scholars in the country. The former head of Greater New York is now a professor at Princeton University and is a recognized authority on history past and contemporaneous. His latest book, "The Heel of War," is characteristic of the scientific regard for truth of the real scholar. Most of the articles in the book have appeared in the New York *Times.* A few months ago Prof. McClellan traveled throughout Europe and published his impressions in the New York *Times.* His articles created tremendous discussion. They were *fair* and dwelt upon conditions in Europe with such dispassion and interest that countless people read them eagerly. Only the Tories were displeased. It appears that Mr. McClellan failed to discover Belgian "atrocities" bread riots in Berlin, revolution in Vienna and the usual fiction beloved by the *Evening Telegram.* He did perceive, however, the impregnable solidarity of the Central Powers, the visible evidence of their triumph, and the growing weakness of the Allies. A fine book for people who like to read with open eyes. (*Price* $1.10 *postpaid.*)

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—As this is being written the administration is preparing to announce a program for dealing with the German submarine policy which is confidently believed to inaugurate the momentous step of severing diplomatic relations with the Central Powers The forecasts that come from reliable sources point to radical action this day unless Germany makes such concessions as will enable the administration to score a pronounced diplomatic victory.

News came from Gerard last week that the German Government had expressed a sincere desire to avert a rupture of relations, and was willing to make further reasonable concessions to that end. The administration was ready to go far in its demands, but it was prepared to leave the matter open to further discussions. The news from Berlin that the German Government was willing to do anything in reason short of absolute abandonment of its submarine campaign, in order to preserve the peace, at once stiffened the backbone of the administration and led to the formulating of demands more rigid and more uncompromising than any it had yet considered. And there the matter rests at this writing.

The outstanding facts are that Germany is desirous of preserving the peace and that Wilson is about to submit terms which Germany will find hard to accept. The crisis is accentuated by the fact that the administration is forced to score a diplomatic victory at the expense of Germany in order to cover its fiasco in Mexico.

The Mexican campaign is about to end in as inglorious a fizzle as the Vera Cruz expedition. In spite of the confusion which prevails and the contradictions expressed in the form of assertions and denials from the White House the war department, on one hand, and from Mexico City on the other, the American troops will be withdrawn in conformity with Carranza's demand, and the administration is facing another outburst of criticism on all sides, especially from Congress. To offset its diplomatic defeat in Mexico it is determined to divert the attention of the country from Mexico to Germany. Some of its own friends declare that Wilson is bluffing, and predict that there will be no war with the Central Powers; but a close study of the situation warrants the prediction that the country was never before so close to a crisis since the European war began. If this crisis, too, is passed, it will be solely because Germany will make such far-reaching concessions that the administration can claim an unqualified triumph.

* * * *

Wilson and his Cabinet are now playing politics pure and simple. As outlined in last week's letter, everything affecting the situation is designed with dramatic foresight. It was predicted that the White House and the Department of Justice would co-operate with a view to producing a strong dramatic climax which would have a tendency to influence Congress and the country. Within four days of this forecast the Department of Justice undertook a number of arrests in New York of men connected with some of the German interned ships and charged them with causing explosions aboard Allied vessels. On Friday last the correspondent of an administration newspaper organ in New York informed prominent members of Congress that he had received instructions from his paper to minimize the Mexican affair in his handling of the news and to "play up" the German crisis. Similarly the address of the five hundred New England sympathizers with the Allies, one of the most outrageous violations of the President's neutrality proclamation, was given to the press throughout the United States for publication on Monday.

These and other remarkably well-calculated theatrical effects demonstrate the spirit in which the entire situation is handled. Back of this diplomatic game loom the sinister personages of Morgan, Col. E. M. House and Cleveland H. Dodge. They have guaranteed Wilson's election if he will break off relations with Germany. It is said that Mr. Wilson still hopes for a peaceful solution of the controversy. It is not contended that he would not prefer peace to war, provided he is able to make the country believe that he has clearly outmaneuvered Germany. But unless Germany permits him to win the desperate game now being played here it is as certain as anything can be that Gerard will be recalled and Count Bernstorff will be sent back to Berlin. Whether this will come to pass now or later is immaterial. Germany will probably still have one chance to reply, for it is not quite clear how the carefully prepared case of the State Department when it leaves Washington will abruptly end negotiations; Germany must necessarily say whether it will or will not be governed entirely by Mr. Wilson's views of its rights to retaliate the measures of national starvation adopted by England; but with the Morgan support fully lined up behind him and urging him on, Wilson is under compulsion to go the limit, and has practically accepted the view of his sponsors that a war might be a good thing incidentally as a factor in his scheme for the American merchant marine.

* * * *

The first thing the administration would do in case of trouble would be to seize German interned ships and press them into service to relieve the shortage of merchant vessels. The utter lack of energy on the part of the administration in dealing with England's high-handed violation of our trade rights, which will be urged against it in the campaign, could thus be offset. The administration is not afraid to act against Germany, with the world fighting her, whereas it is afraid to enforce our rights and uphold and upbuild our shipping against the orders in council of the British cabinet.

There is confirmation of the report alluded to in a previous letter that the President's son-in-law, William McAdoo, is visiting Brazil and other South American republics at this time for the sole purpose of concerting action with our Government for the seizure of German ships. The ships thus seized are to form the nucleus of an American merchant marine, leaving the settlement of all questions affecting the violation of international law to the end of the war. In this step it is said the Administration can rely implicitly on the co-operation of the Brazilian premier, Moeller, who, though of German parentage, appears to be in perfect accord with the pro-British tendencies of official Washington.

* * * *

The Roosevelt press bureau is extremely busy these days. By those who know, the attempt to make it appear that the Illinois delegation, all but a negligible few of whom are doubtful, are for the Colonel at heart though elected to vote for Senator Sherman, is ridiculed out of court. Roosevelt has no standing with the delegation and it will vote for any Republican rather than the Colonel on a show down. But Roosevelt papers are daily publishing stories to the effect that the Illinois delegation will be for him as soon as it becomes apparent that Sherman is not likely to receive the nomination. Some of the Wisconsin politicians declare that there is no Roosevelt sentiment in their State, and Uncle Joe Cannon, former Speaker of the House, predicts that Roosevelt cannot be nominated in spite of the abnormal efforts made in his behalf. Some of the minor candidates have been apprehensive of Roosevelt's diminishing popularity as unfavorable to them, arguing that as long as he is in the limelight their prospects are enhanced, since he cannot be nominated by the straight Republicans, and once this becomes apparent, a candidate with liberal tendencies will have the field to himself. Roosevelt's political creed is undergoing a rapid revision, and in a recent inspired interview which went to a number of papers, he openly avows his conversion to the German system of government. I was permitted to copy the inspired statement sent to a New York paper, where it was presumably consigned to the waste basket. This is it verbatim:

"While it is impossible to set down in the form of an interview the views of Col. Roosevelt with respect to the Presidential nomination, it can be stated without fear of contradiction that it is necessary for the best interests and greatest happiness of the whole people that individual liberty shall at all times be subservient to the greater cause of national liberty."

F. F. S.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

WHO is President, anyhow? Prof. Wilson or Col. E. M. House?

HE. KREHBIEL has been always so comically wrong on music that he must go wrong on the war in his old age.

THE New York *Times* had to laugh outright when it heard that Michigan had selected Henry Ford over William Alden Smith. The *Times* hasn't had a chance to laugh since the war commenced. And—by the way—the Michigan business hasn't tended to add to its standing in London. The late Senator Quay used to say: "In politics it's bad policy to fool your friends. Fool the other fellows."

WHO are the German American spies in the State Department? The English censor is trying to find out. He is opening the official mail of the United States directed to Gerard in Berlin.

YOUR Uncle Sam is the only neutral who refuses to be insulted by Great Britain.

THE capture of 36,000 Frenchmen around Verdun in fifty days shows just how unimportant the French regard that section of their line.

A YEAR ago Grand Duke Nikolavitch was proclaimed by the parlor strategists of the New York papers as the greatest general in the war, because he was luring the Germans to certain destruction in Russia. Now it is Joffre, luring the Germans to certain destruction around Verdun. He will complete their annihilation when they take Paris.

THE war editors of the *Daily Slimelight* continue to slaughter the Germans and defeat the legions of the Kaiser. But the Germans refuse to stay whipped.

THE GERMAN REJOINDER

THE German reply on the *Sussex* was disappointing to those who expected a restatement of the German position on the entire submarine controversy. No such statement was needed. Germany's position is known to the Administration. Germany has exempted from attack in the war zone only vessels designated as "liners." This term applies exclusively to unarmed passenger vessels running at regular intervals on a clearly established route. The Administration, knowing that such was the German interpretation, deceived the American people by propagating the view that the term was much broader in its application. This trick was adopted because Mr. Wilson needed a "victory." Mr. Wilson is a careful student of the niceties of expression. He would have insisted upon the substitution of a broader term for the word "liner," if the German Government had been willing to meet his original demand by promising immunity to all merchant ships. He accepted the German compromise with a clear understanding of its limitations. Now, caught in the snare of his own making, the President attempts to cast upon the German Government the discredit for the deception.

It is, perhaps unfortunate, that the German Government admits the torpedoing of a vessel near the ill-fated *Sussex*. English diplomacy, we may be sure, would have made no such admission. The German Government is too proud to lie even by indirection. Looking upon the United States as a friendly power, not as an enemy in disguise, the German Government has placed the complete information in the hands of its Admiralty at the disposal of the American Government. This does more credit to Germany's heart than to her psychological insight. And yet, we would not have Germany otherwise. In the last analysis this great struggle is one between two ideals, between British hyprocrisy on the one side, and German honesty on the other. Germany could not have acted otherwise without falling short of her own inspiration. But shall we permit the lawyers in the State Department, who twist the truth into the likeness of a lie, to hit Germany below the belt because she has played the game squarely and above board?

Much amused comment is being made on the sketch of the submarine commander of the ship as viewed through the periscope. If the State Department were honest in its dealings with the American people, it would have informed us that the sketching of a hostile ship is a duty universally required under the conditions of submarine warfare. An American submarine commander would have been compelled to make a similar sketch in the same situation. If the German submarine commander should have made a mistake, Germany is willing to atone for his error. In case of a disagreement, she is willing to arbitrate under the provisions of The Hague convention. There is no reason why we should be deeply concerned in any case over the sinking of a British ship. If the President bluntly refuses the German suggestion, he will strengthen the suspicion that he is at heart not an American but a Briton.

MR. MARSHALL'S "CONTEMPT"

THE Congress of the United States holds Mr. Snowden Marshall, the Federal District Attorney, guilty of contempt. Yet when Mr. Marshall expressed his contempt for Congress he was merely echoing the convictions of his masters in Washington. It was upon their dictation, undoubtedly, that the offense was repeated. Upon them, not upon him, rests the blame.

RUMANIA AND HOLLAND PRO-GERMAN

ALMOST every day brings a new victory to German arms or German diplomacy. The new commercial treaty between the Central Powers and Rumania is a straw showing which way the wind blows in the Balkans. Even the military expert of the New York *Times* admits that Rumania would not have made this treaty if she did not believe in the success of the Central Powers. Evidently, the writer adds somewhat naively—we are quoting him from memory, not verbally—the military situation must look differently to the Rumanians than to the people of the United States. What is true of Rumania is equally true of Holland. Dispatches from Europe confirm our view that the recent mobilization of Holland was a demonstration made for the exclusive benefit of the Entente. Holland has protested against the piracy of the mails and other British outrages far more forcibly than the United States. Her protest, however, remains unheeded since the greatest of neutrals abjectly suffers or winks at British aggression.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1916

WHAT TWENTY MILLION GERMAN AMERICANS THINK

THE personal organ of President Wilson which, strange to say, has also been selected as the depository of all letters purloined from the portfolios of our guests and from the files of our pro-German citizens, takes the German Americans to task for advocating immense peace demonstrations. This unscrupulous newspaper actually attempts to throw the blame for the impending rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, which it clearly predicts, upon the shoulders of the German Americans. "War," Mr. Wilson's mouthpiece goes on to say, "may come as one of the accidents of a severance of diplomatic relations. If it should come the responsibility will rest in a very large measure upon the German Americans of the United States. . . . If the leaders of the German American element have any influence left, let them use it in Berlin where it is needed, and make a last attempt to prevent the disaster which they have invited."

It would be futile to reply to the *World's* perversion of facts. But we would like to ask the *World* a question. Supposing we had the slightest influence in Berlin; supposing that it would be legitimate for us to exercise such an influence, how could we appear before our brothers in Germany without bowing our heads in sorrow for the shameful things that the Wilson Administration has done? We have starved Germany's women and children by aiding Great Britain's illegal blockade of Germany's harbors. We have made a mockery of international law, by our attempt to wrest from her grasp her one efficient weapon of defense on the high seas. Our hands are red with German blood. Our sons serve in the American legion against Germany. Our aviators bombard her villages. Our cities are recruiting stations for Germany's enemies.

Nor is this all. We have stultified our industries to forge weapons against her. We have not merely sold honest steel to her foes, but we have manufactured poisoned shrapnel to make the wounds of her sons more ghastly. Our secret service agents, aided by British spies, have violated the hospitality extended to our German guests. American officers, urgently needed in our sadly depleted federal army, are permitted to resign in order to take charge of J. P. Morgan's munitions plants. Our newspapers, controlled to a large extent by the millions of Lord Northcliffe, have industriously trumped charges against the Germans: they have poisoned the air with the stench of their accusations. Two members of our President's Cabinet were born under the crown of Great Britain. Our President is the son of an English woman. Our foreign policy is dictated by Great Britain. We have waged war against Germany month in and month out under the mask of friendship. We have choked her wireless service. We have fired upon her ships. We have befouled her people: we have heaped the filth of the gutter upon her rulers. We have shown to her persistent bad faith from beginning to end; we have tricked and deceived her.

Now our money lords and our politicians, for their own selfish ends, desire to make war upon her. Who are we to advise her? Knowing these things to be true, how can we intervene with Berlin, and ask Germany to surrender, at the behest of Great Britain speaking with the voice of Woodrow Wilson, the weapon she needs for her self-preservation. So staunch an American as Professor Thomas C. Hall, of the Theological Seminary, in a speech (reprinted in the *German Herold* of April 16th), expresses himself as follows:

> "Germany must reckon with the enmity of the monied powers in the United States. They cannot be won by honeyed utterances and above all Germany must sacrifice no essential advantage in the hope of changing their sentiments. The American people are sentimental, superficial, kind-hearted and somewhat hysterical, but their opinion does not enter into the discussion. For the time being Germany cannot appeal to the American people. For between Germany and the American people intervenes 'Reuter,' the purchasable press and the entire complex machinery of the invisible Government. The financial interests alone count in this question. Fortunately the Money Trust is not in entire agreement with itself. How far its interests diverge, it is difficult to tell, but both in the South and in the West there is a strong current of opposition against the policy of the Money Trust in the East. It would be folly to say that this opposition is pro-German, but at least it is not anti-German, and may eventually be able to use German successes and the German American element for purposes of its own. But Germany can pay no attention to such party matters. Let Germany avow and justify the righteousness of her course of action clearly and unequivocally. If the New York financiers imagine that a declaration of war against Germany is to their interest, no compromise or pledge on German's part will avail. Only a German victory will be able to influence the American people, for the American admires success and judges all political measures accordingly."

Such is Professor Hall's advice. Such is the advice we would offer to Germany, if we were to express our convictions. We shall, however, refrain from giving any advice. We have no right to speak in Germany's councils: for we are Americans not Germans. But even if it were proper for us to speak, shame would seal our lips: we shall therefore observe toward Germany a dignified silence. We shall not observe silence in the United States. A war between Germany and the United States, which the President is seemingly determined to provoke, would be the greatest calamity imaginable, not only for the two nations concerned, but for the entire world. Our motto must be the immortal words of Carl Schurz: "My country, right or wrong, if right to be kept right, if wrong to be set right." Conscious of our high duty as American citizens, we shall lift up our voices against the high-handed policy of the Administration. We shall exercise every constitutional expedient to prevent the perpetration of so monstrous a crime. Failure to speak out in this crisis would be a betrayal of both our German blood and our American patriotism.

BOMB PLOTTERS AND OTHERS

IN considering the "bomb plots" that are being tried so successfully in the press, it should be remembered that so far not one of the sensational charges concocted against German officials has been proved in a court of law. Whenever the Administration needs to divert public opinion from British violations of American rights, a new German "plot" is conveniently uncovered. The only important case where a "conviction" has been obtained was that of Dr. Buenz. His offense being entirely technical in its nature,

in no way reflects on his personal probity. The other cases, as far as they have been established at all, were chiefly minor offenses on the part of misguided German enthusiasts led on, in several instances, by English stool pigeons. In view of the fizzle that has ended the fireworks let loose in the press on previous occasions, we have no reason to believe in the guilt of the German seamen accused of manufacturing "bombs." There is no occasion, in spite of the appeal of the *Evening Post,* why German Americans should condemn these men until their guilt is established. The German Government has clearly and unmistakably repudiated those of her sons who, for any reason whatsoever, violate the laws of this country. The statement of the German Government was printed in the *Times,* and reprinted in THE FATHERLAND.

THE FATHERLAND condemns illegal activities on the part of German sympathizers. In that respect, we are undoubtedly voicing the sentiments of all good citizens. But THE FATHERLAND equally condemns the illegal activities of British sympathizers. In that we seem to be in a minority. At least we can find no such condemnations in the munitions press. The crimes committed against the United States by British agents under the direction of the British Government are far more serious than the sporadic lawlessness of a few ill-advised, hare-brained Germans. We have seen the English set fire to American houses for the purpose of abstracting valuable papers in the resulting confusion. Great Britain has pilfered the mails of American citizens; not even the mails nor the telegraph are safe from the prying of English hirelings. They have spread corruption and bribery in order to further their unlawful ends. They have slandered our guests. They have debauched our laws. They compel American citizens to violate the Sherman Act; they blackmail American bankers; they systematically strangle our commerce; they recruit their armies in the United States in brazen defiance of our statutes; they purchase American citizens to sail upon British vessels; they haul down the American flag on the high seas; they seize non-combatants sailing under the protection of the Star Spangled Banner. As a fitting climax of their influences they sedulously sow the seed of treason in the hearts of American Tories.

In view of such crimes, persistently and systematically pursued, largely, we blush to say, with the connivance of our Government, German "plots" sink into insignificance. In fact, it speaks for the law-abiding character of the Germans that these violations of American laws are so few. These men must listen to the constant abuse of their country. Their eyes helplessly behold cargoes of poisoned shrapnel shipped across the sea. They see American officials closing both eyes to English lawlessness on American soil. They witness open acts of war against the Central Powers on the part of the Administration. The Administration is in the position of a woman who, having hopelessly compromised herself, makes, nevertheless, pretensions to virtue. Having violated our own neutrality, how can we blame these men if they violate our neutrality also? We must emphatically disapprove of such activities, but we cannot refuse to grant mitigating circumstances to the little handful of Germans whose indignation outruns their discretion while habitual British offenders, who have no such excuse, are welcomed to our bosoms.

Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by A. Staehle.*

THE MINIONS OF MARS

WATCH MEXICO

THE United States cannot withdraw from Mexico without surrendering its guardianship over the American continent. Roosevelt, by violating the sovereign rights of the Republic of Colombia, provoked the hatred of South American nations. To this hatred Wilson, by lowering the flag a second time at the behest of a Mexican bandit, will add their contempt. Presumably Mr. Wilson desires to retire from Mexico to have his hands free for intervention in Europe. We cannot, however, abdicate our high mission in Mexico without forever repudiating the Monroe Doctrine. Wilson is evidently prepared to make our country a vassal of Great Britain, offering to the land of his fathers the hegemony of the American continent. Here is where the American people part company with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson may be "English-ruled and English-led," but if he thinks that he can rectify the little "mistake" of George Washington he has made his reckoning without his host. "If," as William Bayard Hale, erstwhile Mr. Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, remarks in the New York *American,* "Mr. Woodrow Wilson could appreciate the sentiment of the people over whose government he for the time being presides he would understand that they wonder at **his extreme solicitude over the Americans who were NOT killed on the *Sussex,* the British boat which was sunk in the English Channel, and his carelessness concerning the Americans who WERE slain by the bullets of invading Mexicans, burning, ravaging and slaughtering on our own soil.** If Mr. Wilson's Administration for one moment entertains the shadow of the thought that the people of the United States of America will consent to the retreat of the force which set out to secure the body of the murderer Villa in order to visit upon him the just punishment of his crimes, then the Administration of Mr. Woodrow Wilson may as well abandon all idea of a continuance in power beyond the hour of midnight of March 3, the year of our Lord, 1917."

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NUMEROUS readers of THE FATHERLAND request that some further details be published concerning the form in which the German, Austrian and Hungarian War Bonds are being sold, owing to the circumstances that at present the bond certificates cannot be delivered in this country. In this respect, I wish to call to their attention the fact that they obtain receipts from the banks or bond houses with which they deal, stating that the bonds purchased are deposited in the leading banking institutions of the Central Powers. Such transactions are equivalent to their having entrusted securities with their bankers. Their bonds are cared for by financial institutions or financiers of reliability, just as they might have deposited funds with such firms or institutions. There is nothing unusual in the transaction of temporarily withholding the delivery of bond certificates; in fact, such procedure frequently takes place in the sale of American railroad bonds in Wall Street, where, for one reason or another, the certificates cannot be issued at the time.

The Mail Box

S. G., Houston, Tex.—The company is a good one, and you need have no hesitation in investing your money in its securities.

A. X., St. Louis, Mo.—I cannot recommend the purchase of any of the war stocks. I refer to the statement made by Edward R. Stettinius, chief accountant for J. P. Morgan & Co., on his return recently from Europe, that he brought with him no new war orders, and that the French and English were independent of the United States in the matter of munitions of war. This statement indicates that foreign governments can no longer afford to purchase munitions of war at the huge prices charged, owing to the dearth of explosive material and the demand for steel, which has driven the cost beyond their ability to pay for foreign shells.

C. K., New York.—As a commercial banking institution, I can recommend the Transatlantic Trust Company. It should be an ideal one for your purposes; equally from the strength of its financial statements, as from the strong character of the members of its Board of Directors.

J. D., San Francisco.—Many thanks for the list of English insurance companies doing business in your part of the country. They were included in the list published in this paper on March 1st.

C. C. F., Eureka, Cal.—I regret to say I have no information of the company in question, but I may safely state that it has not bought war bonds.

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E. J., Philadelphia, Pa.—I would pronounce all the German war loans as entirely safe investments, furthermore, ones in which the capital now invested would bring substantial increases in the years to come. The variations in the prices of the bonds in this country, due to the fluctuation in the rates of exchange in Marks, has no relevancy to the actual market value of the bonds abroad, where they are selling at prices higher than when they were issued.

The bankers you mention, so far as I can learn, are not an important house, and I cannot venture to express any opinion concerning them.

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BARBAROUS WARFARE

By Louis Viereck

(*Staff Correspondent of* THE FATHERLAND *in Berlin*)

ONE of the most contemptible hypocrisies indulged in by the Allies in the present war is their moral indignation about the alleged atrocities of the German troops, whilst they utterly ignore all abominations practiced by the semi-civilized Moscovite warriors. If you want to get a conception of the inhuman conduct of a brutal soldiery during the 30 years' war (1618-48) take up "Simplizius Simplizissimus," that famous novel by Grimmelshausen. But all the atrocities of that bestial age seem like child's play in comparison to the wicked cruelties which the Russians committed within *one* year, not only in Eastern Prussia, Galicia and Bukovina, but in their own country, too. Hundreds of villages have been razed to the ground, thousands of houses have been burnt, millions of peaceful non-combatants, most of them defenseless old men, women and children, have been sacrificed to mere lust of murder. In Russian Poland, Lithuania and in Western Russia, which in the meantime has been occupied by the two Central Powers, the inhabitants were driven by the Russians from their homes and doomed to almost certain starvation; it is calculated that as many as twelve millions were thus ruined! The Jews in particular were tortured. So were the German and Austrian civilian prisoners, as a rule; for flimsy reasons they suffered the worst fate which harmless creatures can be made to suffer. Much has been published, but not all.

The War Correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* in the East has investigated the fate of the East Prussians who have been dragged eastward into captivity. Those expelled Germans, especially women and children, have been abandoned to unspeakable sufferings. Those poor creatures were driven from one prison to another along the vast march.

"On the same New Year's Eve, Mrs. V., a German-Russian, was at the railroad station where the wounded were accommodated," states the *Vossische Zeitung*. "A sanitary train comes in. Two women step out, each with a dead child in her arms. The poor things had died on the journey from cold and starvation. They are taken from their mothers. The car holds forty people, all of whom have been without food

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for five days. Two days later, another batch of prisoners, who have been dragged from one military station to another, are brought in. I took a basket with bread and apples, as well as some milk with me. When I got there, a woman slowly raised herself from some damp corner. 'Are you ill?' I asked. 'Yes, but save my child!' The little baby lies in her lap, the mother collapses again and sinks down; she is to feeble to say more. She evidently was in a high state of fever. The other women then told me that two days after her delivery the woman and they themselves had been dragged along by the Russians. She had to leave her bed, take her babe in her arms, and thinly clad, in the bitter cold, walk twelve versts to the nearest railroad station. I took the little child; you will see it presently. In spite of her feverish condition, the women with her other seven children was driven along. Two of them had died."

These well authenticated details eloquently speak for themselves. Cossacks are semi-savage, more cruel and bloodthirsty than the extinct redskins of North America and other real wild tribes. Yet, it is those Cossack beasts, together with the fierce Zulus, Turkos and other low tribes from Asia and Africa, who are said to fight for Western civilization against the German Huns. *Risum teneatis!*

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Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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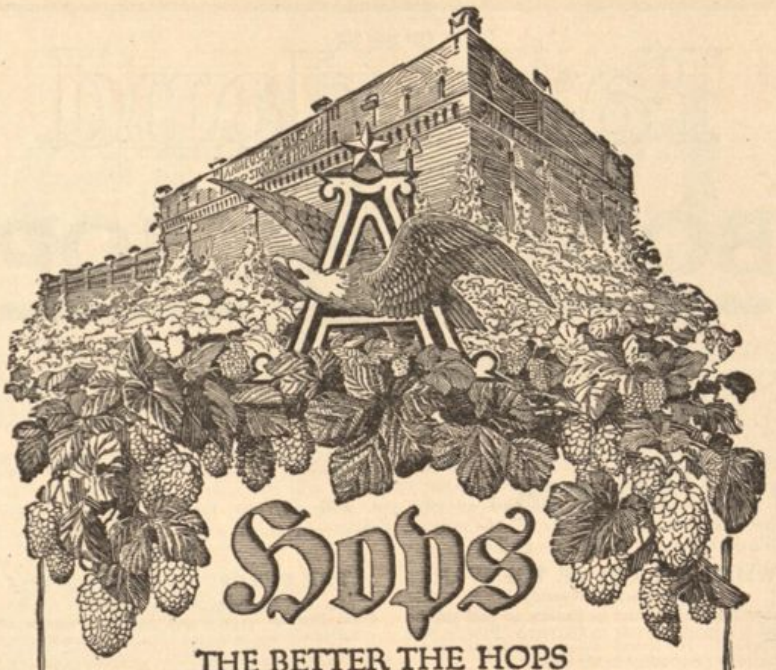

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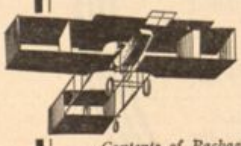

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